Caney Coon Watershed Dam No. 2M
Coal County, Oklahoma

Caney Coon Creek Watershed Dam No. 2M is located two miles north of Coalgate, Oklahoma. The dam was constructed in 1965 by the City of Coalgate and the Coal County Conservation District with the assistance of the Oklahoma Conservation Commission and the NRCS Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program.

A roller compacted concrete spillway was installed over the top of the dam during rehabilitation to serve as an auxiliary spillway.

The dam provides flood control, recreational areas and 80 percent of the municipal water for the 2,000 citizens of the City of Coalgate.

The dam was originally designed as a low hazard dam with a 50-year design life. It was reclassified as a high hazard dam because it no longer met current dam safety criteria. Due to its age and concerns about its safety the dam was rehabilitated in 2012-2013 to ensure it remained safe and continued to provide flood protection and a water supply for the City of Coalgate.

Rehabilitation included removing and disposing of the existing concrete principal spillway, constructing a new concrete principal spillway to meet current NRCS requirements and constructing a 300-foot-wide roller compacted concrete (RCC) auxiliary spillway over the top of the dam.

Pohick Creek Watershed Dam No. 2
Fairfax County, Virginia

Two concrete cutoff walls were constructed in the auxiliary spillway.

Pohick Creek Dam No. 2, known locally as Lake Barton, was constructed in 1978 and is one of six dams in the Pohick Creek Watershed Project.

The dam was constructed by Fairfax County and the Northern Virginia Soil and Water Conservation District with assistance from the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program.

When the Pohick Watershed Project began in 1970 about 5,000 people lived in the watershed. Today there are more than 100,000.

The dam was rehabilitated due to concerns that an extreme rainfall event could erode away the earthen auxiliary spillway which could result in a dam failure. Lives of those downstream could be at risk in such an event. Rehabilitation of the dam extended the life of the dam and its benefits for another 100 years. The dam protects 535 residents, 192 homes, 41 businesses, four highways and two railroads from flooding.

Watershed Rehabilitation Progress Report
March 2015

The Watershed Program: Providing Multiple Benefits to Communities for Over 65 Years

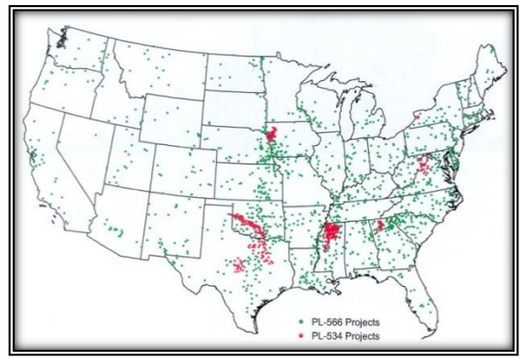
Congress established the Watershed Program by enacting the Flood Control Act of 1944 (Public Law 78-534) and the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-566). Under these authorizations, the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has assisted watershed project sponsors in the construction of more than 11,800 flood control dams in 1,300 watersheds in 47 States since 1948.

These projects provide an estimated $2.2 billion in annual benefits in reduced flooding and erosion damages, recreation, water supplies and wildlife habitat.

Time Has Taken Its Toll on Dams

Many dams today are in a far different setting than when they were constructed. Population has increased; residential and commercial development has occurred upstream and downstream from the dams; land uses have changed; sediment pools have filled; and concrete and metal components have deteriorated.

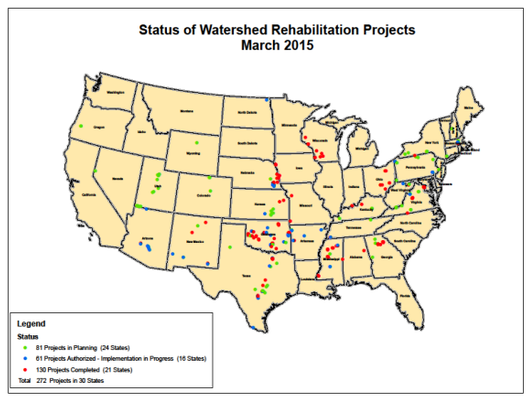
Many dams do not meet current State dam safety regulations that have been enacted and revised with more stringent requirements than when the dams were built. Many of these dams are also nearing the end of their planned life span of 50 years and some need rehabilitating to ensure they remain safe, continue to function as designed and continue providing benefits.



Flood control dams have been constructed in 1,300 watersheds in 47 States.

Status of Rehabilitation Projects

As of March 2015, there are 272 approved rehabilitation projects in 30 States. One hundred and thirty of these projects in 21 States have been completed; 61 projects in 16 States are being implemented (either in design or construction phase); and 81 projects in 24 States are in the planning stage.



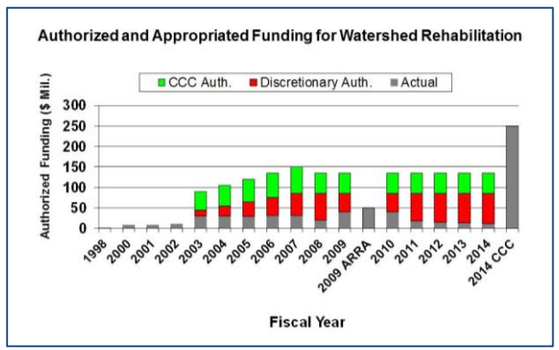
Watershed Rehabilitation Amendments of 2000

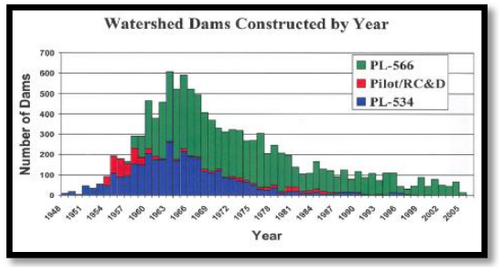
Congress passed the Watershed Rehabilitation Amendments of 2000 which amended the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 83-566) to authorize the NRCS to provide technical and financial assistance to watershed project sponsors in rehabilitating their aging dams.

The purpose of rehabilitation is to extend the service life of the dams and bring them into compliance with applicable safety and performance standards or to decommission the dams so they no longer pose a threat to life and property.

NRCS provides technical assistance and 65 percent cost share on approved rehabilitation projects. Funding for projects comes from Congressional appropriations.

Funds for rehabilitation are authorized in the Farm Bills and are appropriated annually by Congress. Discretionary and Commodity Credit Corportation funding has been authorized. The 2014 Farm Bill authorized $250 million in CCC funds and Congress appropriated an additional $12 million in discretionary funding for FY 2015.





Many of the 11,800 flood control dams were built in the 1960s-70s and now are 40 to 50+ years old.

Local Sources of Cost-Share Funds

Local watershed project sponsors provide 35 percent of the cost of a rehabilitation project and obtain needed land rights and permits. The source of these funds varies from State to State.

Some of the methods that are being utilized in States to obtain funding for rehabilitation include:

- Bonds,
- County budgets
- State park division
- State appropriations
- Municipal taxing authority
- Watershed taxing authority
- In-kind technical services

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Following are examples of rehabilitation projects in four States. Fact sheets with more details on these projects and of other rehabilitation projects are available on the National Watershed Coalition website: **wwwwatershedcoalition.org**

Little Sandy Trail Creek Dam No. 1
Madison County, Georgia

Completed rehabilitation project showing the enlarged auxiliary spillway on the left.

The dam was constructed as a significant hazard dam in 1971 with a 50-year design life to protect downstream agricultural lands from flooding. Population growth in the area and downstream from the dam since 1970 means many residents downstream now might be at risk if the dam were to fail. It was reclassified to high hazard because it no longer met current dam safety standards.

The dam was originally constructed by the Broad River Soil and Water Conservation District and the Madison County Board of Commissioners. NRCS provided assistance through the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program.

Rehabilitation included widening the auxiliary spillway and increasing the low stage orifice height of the principal spillway riser. Rehabilitation of the dam brought it up to current State dam safety criteria and extended its life and its benefits for another 100 years.

The dam reduces the potential for flooding of homes, Seagraves Dam and ten roads, providing an estimated annual flood damage reduction of $41,032.

Poteau River Dam No. 5
Scott County, Arkansas

The height of the embankment was raised to provide more flood storage.

The dam is located on the East Fork of the Poteau River about 3.5 miles northeast of Waldron, Arkansas.

The dam was constructed in 1964 as a low-hazard multi-purpose dam providing flood control and a municipal water supply for Waldron (population of 3,500 people) and surrounding areas. It was reclassified as a high hazard dam because it no longer met current dam safety standards.

The dam was originally constructed by City of Waldron, Poteau River Watershed Improvement District and the Poteau River Conservation District with the assistance of the NRCS Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program.

The dam was rehabilitated in 2010. The height of the embankment was raised 4.7 feet; the principal spillway inlet height was raised 0.9 feet; and the elevation of the auxiliary spillway was raised 0.9 feet and the width increased from 600 feet to 770 feet.

The dam provides flood protection for commercial properties, 20 homes, farm and poultry operations and a highway.

This brochure was developed for the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service by the National Watershed Coalition.

March 2015